

# The Quincy Union.

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224-1f

# Quincy Union.

"Independent in all Things...Neutral in Nothing."

VOL. 4. QUINCY, PLUMAS CO., CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1863. NO. 25.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Board of Supervisors,  
COUNTY OF PLUMAS.

MONDAY, April 16, 1863.—The Board of Supervisors met to order an election, establish precincts, and appoint officers of election, in accordance with the requirements of an Act, approved March 31, 1863, authorizing them to aid in the construction of certain wagon roads in said county.

Present—J. M. PRESTON, Chairman.

ANDREW MILLER, Associate.

WM. GILMAN.

Ordered, That a Special Election be held on Tuesday, the first day of May, A. D. 1863, at the several Precincts in the County of Plumas, under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Plumas County to aid in constructing certain wagon roads in said county," and that at said election, those in favor of having the roads named in said bill, if the County of Plumas, built, and to have the bonds issued, will vote:

"For issuing bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to aid in constructing certain wagon roads—No."

Ordered, That at said Special Election, the polls be opened at the following named places, and that the following named persons be, and they are hereby appointed officers of the election at the several precincts and places of election, viz:

TAYLORVILLE—WALTER HARRIS—M. S. ALEXANDER, Inspector; J. F. TAYLOR, N. C. CUNNINGHAM, J. F. GILMAN.

GREENVILLE—HOPKINS HOTEL—H. McCLURE, Inspector; T. S. TIGER, L. FERGUSON, Judges.

ART. 2127—SEC. 17.—It shall be the duty of each Inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened in the precinct for which he is appointed, from 8 o'clock in the morning until sunset of the day of election.

Should such Inspector not appear at 8 o'clock in the morning, the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened may appoint an Inspector for the Precinct.

ART. 2128—SEC. 18.—The Board of Inspectors for each precinct shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as Clerks.

ART. 2129—SEC. 19.—Before any election shall be opened the Inspectors, Judges and Clerks shall, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law. If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the Inspector shall administer them, specifying in each case whether preliminary oath or the general oath, or both, were taken; whi h minutes and statements shall be certified by the Inspector, and returned by him to the office at which the returns of votes given at such election are made, and the minutes so returned shall be filed in the office aforesaid.

Sec. 8. If the Inspector or Judges do not faithfully and impartially discharge their duties, they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not less than two nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, as the Court may direct.

ART. 2130—SEC. 20.—The Inspector shall be Chairman of the Board, and after its organization shall have the power to administer all necessary oaths that may be required in the progress of the election. He shall also have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Judges, or absence or refusal to serve of either of the Clerks, after the polls have been opened.

OPENING THE POLLS—VOTING AND CHALLENGE.

ART. 2131—SEC. 21.—At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the Judges shall close the polls; Provided, that the Judges of the Election may take a recess of one hour any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

ART. 2132—SEC. 22.—The Board of Judges before they commence receiving ballots, shall cause it to be proclaimed afoot at the place of voting that the polls are open.

ART. 2133—SEC. 23.—Whenever any person offers to vote, the Inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection to the qualification of such person as an elector, shall receive his ballot, and in the presence of the other Judges, put the same, without being opened or examined, into the ballot box.

ART. 2134—SEC. 24.—The name of each elector whose ballot has thus been received, shall be immediately entered by each Clerk, in the column of his poll list, headed, "Names of Voters," numbering each name in the additional column, as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

ART. 2135—SEC. 25.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2136—SEC. 26.—The name of each elector whose ballot has thus been received, shall be immediately entered by each Clerk, in the column of his poll list, headed, "Names of Voters," numbering each name in the additional column, as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

ART. 2137—SEC. 27.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2138—SEC. 28.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2139—SEC. 29.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2140—SEC. 30.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2141—SEC. 31.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

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ART. 2144—SEC. 34.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2145—SEC. 35.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2146—SEC. 36.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2147—SEC. 37.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2148—SEC. 38.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2149—SEC. 39.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2150—SEC. 40.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2151—SEC. 41.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2152—SEC. 42.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2153—SEC. 43.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

ART. 2154—SEC. 44.—Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or by any legal voter, and it shall, in all cases, be the duty of the Inspector and each Judge to challenge any

# The Quincy Union.

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**QUINCY, PULMAS CO., CAL.**

**SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.**

## THE ROAD ISSUE.

The question which for so long a time has been agitated by the citizens of Plumas County, is at last before us in a definite form. In this week's paper will be found published in full the law authorizing this County to aid in the construction of certain wagon roads. This subject in the main has been fully discussed.

It occupied a prominent place in our legislative canvas last Fall; petitions from almost every section of the County, numerously signed by our most prominent and influential citizens, were forwarded to our representative during the last winter, asking the Legislature to authorize such aid; in fact, almost every one identified with the interests of Plumas County, has of late, in one way or another, expressed himself in favor of some such measure.

In view of the magnitude of the undertaking, and the grand results to be realized, all felt that the County was abundantly able to appropriate from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars to this enterprise. Notwithstanding the unanimity of opinion upon the general proposition, our citizens differed widely as to the manner in which the desired end should be reached. They did not agree as to the number and location of the much needed roads—the amount of bonds necessary to be issued—and the proper distribution of such bonds. The unavoidable task of harmonizing all these conflicting views and interests was left to our worthy representative in the Legislature, and we venture the assertion after a full and thorough examination of the bill now presented to the people of Plumas County for their sanction or rejection, that it would be extremely difficult to frame a law which would meet the great and pressing wants of our County—which would so completely link together the different sections in favor of the enterprise and at the same time throw around the appropriation the many guards against imposture and fraud than the one now under consideration.

The great need of Plumas County, is a road below the snow line, over which we can have easy, cheap and constant communication with the lower country. It is well known that such a route is only possible down either the Middle or North Fork of Feather River. It is immaterial to the people of Plumas County at large, which of these river routes shall be selected; but the citizens of American Valley and those of the more populous and growing community of Indian Valley, feel a deep interest in seeing the road located upon the latter—and from our knowledge of the persons named in the act granting the franchise, and judging from their local interests and their influence, we do not doubt but the road will be so located, unless the survey should demonstrate too great a difference against it when compared with the Middle Fork route. If the road should be located on the North Fork route, we then have an appropriation of sixty-five thousand dollars upon the road from the junction of Spanish and Indian Creeks to the County line, and an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to complete the road from each of said Valleys down the said Creeks to the main road, thus giving us an appropriation of \$80,000 directly upon the river road. Is this not sufficient to induce our citizens to take hold and push forward this great improvement? Did we expect the County to furnish all of the means necessary to accomplish this undertaking? Have we been advocating the building of this road for so long a time and so unanimously, without any intention of giving our individual labor and means to assist in accomplishing the task? Is that the light estimate we place upon the importance of this work? If so, well may we say, "this appropriation is not sufficient." We hope and believe that this is not the feeling of any respectable number of the citizens of Plumas County.

Though we possess the only practicable winter and summer route across the Sierras—the one designed by nature as the great thoroughfare for the people of the State, we have for twelve long years failed to make an effort to realize the benefit of this great endowment. In 1857, the Government of the United States was engaged in constructing a road for the accommodation of the immense traffic across the plains. Said road "tapped" the Eastern boundary of the State, within the limits of Plumas County. In response to this action of the General Government, the Legislature of this State for that year authorized this County in conjunction with Butte County, to aid in constructing a road through our passes to connect with the Government road at the State line. The people of Plumas County then failing to realize the importance of the measure to the future prosperity and greatness of this section, voted to endorse the Act of the Legislature.

The tie of Counties to the South of this, comprising Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Calaveras and Sacramento, seeing that we had blindly thrown away our opportunity undertaken in the face of the almost impassable snows of the Sierras, over an altitude thousand of feet above our own passes to connect public highways, that the treasures which we had most wickedly allowed to slip from our grasp might be poured into their coffers. What means have they used, and what have they accomplished? Since 1857, Placer County has given in original

sums to aid in constructing wagon and rail roads five hundred and fifty thousand dollars—El Dorado three hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars—Calaveras one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—and Sacramento has backed them with hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars. These sums, united with the individual enterprise of their citizens, have overcome all the great barriers of nature, have secured to them for the time being, the immense and growing travel between this State and the States and Territories East of us and more than all, have secured the location of the great Pacific Railway through their borders, and they are to-day the most flourishing mining Counties in the State.

Had the citizens of Plumas, Butte, Sierra and Yuba Counties been alive to their own interests, they could with half the money and effort used by the Counties first named, have secured the rail road route and all of the benefits arising from the same, thousands of teams would to day be winding their way through villages freighted with supplies for Nevada, Idaho, Montana, &c., consuming on their journey every ton of grain and every blade of grass that our farmers could produce, the wealth of our mountains would have been developed—our population more than tripled—with constant and cheap communication with the whole world, and prosperity everywhere within our borders.

We believe that at last, the people of Plumas County are alive to the importance of this great measure. We have the opportunity now, to make some amends for the past.

The people of Yuba and Butte Counties are watching with anxious eye our action upon the road question. Yuba County has just voted sixty-five thousand dollars to complete the railroad communication between Oroville and Sacramento City. This will be accomplished early in the summer. When it is done, an impetus will be given to travel in this direction. If we are but wise, that impetus will redound to the wealth and prosperity of Plumas County, but if we say to the world that we will not aid in opening up to the public nature's great highway through our territory, then the railroad interests of the lower Counties will look further North, to other people and to other routes for that assistance which is necessary, and which others are anxious to give.

Is there a man in Plumas County who doubts the ability of the County to give one hundred thousand dollars towards the building of these roads?

Some few, who last winter, when the assessable property of the County was but one million of dollars, signed petitions asking for an appropriation in favor of a river road, in the sum of \$100,000; now, when the assessment roll is increased to one and one-half millions, say that the appropriation will be too burdensome. With such it is folly to reason. We leave them to nurse the sinister motives that prompt such inconsistent conduct. But to the candid well-wisher of Plumas County we say with confidence, there is no danger. With the \$80,000 appropriated upon the road down the canyon to the junction, and down the river to the County line, THE ENTERPRISE WILL BE UNDERTAKEN, AND THE ROAD COMPLETED.

The interest and principal of the bonds can and will be paid without increasing our taxes but little if any above what they have been for the last five years.

Do any object to the appropriation upon the route from Quincy to La Porte? Could we ask the whole Southern portion of the County now representing one-third of our population and wealth, to assume their portion of the debt without receiving some little of the benefits? Could we spend a hundred thousand dollars to build a road running through one side of the County, and leave all south of Middle Feather to the enjoyment of some 20 or 30 miles of mule trail on which to connect themselves with this main route? This appropriation is necessary to secure their acquiescence in the location of the main road upon the North Fork. Besides, the increased revenue of the County by the newly-acquired territory will more than pay the \$20,000 appropriation before the same fails due. It even takes a portion of the \$80,000 from the shoulders of our other citizens, the majority of whom, as we have before stated, have signed petitions in favor of a \$100,000 appropriation in favor of this river road. This aid to the La Porte road therefore offers to us the opportunity of making a show of liberality without its costing us a farthing.

We cannot, for our life, see how any man who is in favor of any appropriation for the purposes specified, can oppose this law. We ask every candid and right-thinking man to weigh well this matter. Let no foolish and groundless fears or sectional interests induce your judgment.

This is a work that will require some time to finish, but we must make the start now or never shall.

Had we commenced nine years ago, what might we not have accomplished before this? Let us vote the appropriation, organize our Company, locate our road, show a determination to go ahead, and there is an immense individual interest below that will fly to our assistance, and two years hence we will be in a position to secure material aid from other Counties, from the State, and from the General Government.

Now is the propitious moment. Should we fail to improve it, (though we may bitterly regret the act,) we fear the loss to Plumas County will be irretrievable.

To Whom.—The Road Bill, if it becomes a law, gives the amount (\$15,000) of the appropriation to the Quincy and Indian Valley Road, to the Company which has already located and built a portion of the road.

Two more people do, the more they can do. He that does nothing, renders himself incapable of doing anything.

Remember this, you who oppose the road appropriation.

**THE BENEFITS OF WAGON ROADS.**

EDITOR UNION.—As the subject of Roads seems to be the all-absorbing question agitating the public mind of Plumas at the present time, and as I am one of the "dear peeps," interested in the future welfare of this county, and will have to bear my proportion of the burden of taxation necessary to construct the roads contemplated, I therefore express the hope that you will allow me space in the Union, in which to pay my views of the benefits arising to any community, and more especially to the citizens of this section, from the construction of good thoroughfares.

The citizens of this county have remained dormant so long, have so long been content to travel the same old mule trails, to pay two prices for every species of transportation; in fact, have for so long a period put up with all manner of inconvenience and expense in getting in and out of the county, that now, when we have the opportunity to change and better our condition, we should wake up and throw off the lethargy that has heretofore characterized our actions, and with one united voice, place our county in the front rank, where she rightfully belongs.

We have the mines, and the agricultural wealth to sustain them; and although possessed of the best natural outlet, or break, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in which to build a road that would be traveled every month in the year, a road that, when built, would attract two-thirds of all the immense carrying trade now crossing the mountains, yet, notwithstanding all this, we are content to sit supinely still, and allow the trade that naturally belongs to us to be directed into other channels, simply because our taxes would be increased, should this measure be carried. This short sightedolicy, if persevered in, will be ruinous to all concerned. What if we do have to pay a few dollars more, yearly, in the way of taxes; will not good roads reduce the price of freight enough to more than make it up? Besides, the increase in the taxable property of the county, in a few years, will enable us to pay our bonds, and the interest, without feeling it.

I have examined the Bill passed at the last session of the Legislature, through the exertions of our energetic Representative, Mr. Goodwin, and have in my possession the original copy of the bill, published in the Sacramento Union of April 12th, in which is published the names of the persons to whom is granted the franchise of the wagon road from Oroville to Beckwourth's Pass, and after reading their names, I am free to confess that I am well satisfied with the selection.

In your next issue, please publish the names of those in the Bill, Chap. 403. (We have done that, Ed.) and also, if possible, do publish the whole Bill authorizing the appropriation, so that we can all vote on it advisedly. If the Bill is not well guarded, and is not likely to accomplish the desired result, we wish to see it defeated; but if, on the other hand, the Bill is so framed that there is good reason to believe it will accomplish the desired result, I for one, will do all I can for its success at the coming election, and I think every well-wisher of Plumas County will do the same; because, if we do not vote for this proposition now, it may be years before we have another chance, and Plumas County will still remain in the background. Therefore, if possible, publish the whole Bill, that we may vote advisedly on the subject. (You will find the Bill in this issue, and you can see it meets your requirements, in full, Ed.) The voters may think the amount proposed to be levied by this Bill is very large, but let them calculate the amount of one cent extra on each pound of freight which is brought into this county, and they will find that the extra amount of taxes will be considerable, when compared with the extra amount we now pay on freight alone.

Don't fail to send all your subscribers the next copy of your paper if you publish the Act, &c., at the earliest day possible. More anon. Yours Truly,

**[Correspondence.]**

**THE OROVILLE AND BECKWOURTH'S PASS ROAD.**

It matters little to the people residing in Long Valley, Mohawk Valley, Jamison, Eu-reka, Beckwourth's Valley, Sierra Valley, Last Chance, Clover Valley and the Summit, whether this road is finally located along the route of the Middle or No. 4 Fork of Feather River.

For, on whichever Route located, it will have to pass through their section and there, will follow as a natural consequence, an immense amount of travel, (and will also give them increased mail facilities,) which will aid materially in advancing their permanent interests.

If the citizens of the section of the County above-named are true to their own interests, they will not oppose the road appro-priation as set forth in the Bill published in this paper, and for or against which they are called upon to vote on the 1st day of May next.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

April 19th, 1866.

Editor QUINCY UNION:—Send you the following estimates for publication, hoping they may throw some light upon the question of our road appropriation. Our assessable property in Plumas County this year, is one million five hundred thousand dollars. Suppose the proposed roads could be built this year, and the one hundred thousand dollars of County Bonds issued, then eight cents of tax upon each one hundred dollars worth of the above amount of property I paid in 1865, and each year thereafter, will pay the interest and principle of said bonds by 1883, one year before the greater portion of them become due under the provisions of the law. This is upon the hypothesis that our assessment roll will increase with these roads completed, and that no money will be realized to the county from tolls, as provided for in the law. Does not every reasonable mind in Plumas County believe that, with these roads in good running order, the value of our property will at least be doubled in five years? But I have placed the figures at the highest possible point, so as to show the heaviest tax this appropriation can be, even at the maximum. What are some of the immediate benefits? Aside from the saving of time in travel, the avoidance of stock caravanning to our cities, and the markets and business will offered by a station in it. We will import annually into the county three million of pounds freight. This to right costs on an average of two and a half cents per pound, taking the whole season, making the sum of seven and a half thousand dollars we pay annually for freighting our supplies over the present roads. Is there a man in Plumas County but who believes, known in fact, that with the proposed roads completed, the same freight could and would be delivered to us at one and one-half cents per pound, amounting to five thousand dollars per annum, and saving to the people of the county annually, thirty thousand dollars, a sum equal to the whole of their present State and County taxes? These are plain facts and figures which every one can comprehend, and which no one can disbelieve. These are the direct and positive effects that must accrue to the citizens of Plumas County, from the completion of the proposed enterprise, without counting the thousand benefits which will reasonably follow in their train, and every one should consider them well before he opposes the appropriation.

OBSEVER.

**THE DECISION.**—We copy from the Sacramento Union the conclusion of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sheriff election case in this county. We shall publish the decision in full in our next issue.

We are aware that the Courts have been very indulgent respecting the omissions, inadvertencies and mistakes of officers of elections, lest by exacting of them a technical compliance with the requirements of the law, the citizens might be deprived of a sacred right.

We are not disposed to be less indulgent in respect to the observance of forms and methods than have been the Courts to which counsel have referred; but we deem it of the highest importance to the protection of the elective franchise that the laws should be complied with in substance, and that those intrusted with the discharge of the duties pertaining to elections, should be required so to perform them as to preserve the ballot box pure. Others besides those who may lose their votes by the mal-conduct of officers of elections are concerned; and while seeking upon just principles to save the elector his vote offered and given under circumstances which invalidate it, we are not to forget that he himself, as well as all honest people, are vitally interested in the protection of the right of suffrage as against the fraudulent machinations and devices of men whose parizan moral code bears upon its title page the infamous maxim, "All is fair in politics." These observations are made to show the importance of so far adhering to the substantive requirements of the law as to protect and preserve elections from abuses subservient of the inherent and constitutional rights of the people. We are of the opinion that the election held at the warehouse was invalid, and that the votes polled there should have been rejected and disallowed.

The election held at the Buckeye House was at a place not authorized by the Board of Supervisors. It was distant from the place designated six miles, and though from that which appears, the officers there conducted the election in an orderly manner and fairly, they had no right to hold the election at a place other than that fixed by the Supervisors. We do not say officers of election would not have authority to hold the election at any other house than the one designated by the Supervisors in case of necessity, provided the same be held in the immediate vicinity of the place designated; but in case of a deviation from the order of the Board of Supervisors, a violation of necessity thereto should be shown to exist.

To allow any other practice to obtain would expose those under political excitement to temptations which, yielded to, might be subversive of the great objects and ends of free suffrage to be exercised at popular elections.

For the reasons in part assigned for declaring the election held in the warehouse invalid, we held the election held at the Buckeye House to be so.

The election held at the Bull Frog Quartz Mill is in the same condition and predicament as that held at the Buckeye House, and must in like manner be declared invalid.

The conclusion to which we have come does not change the result of the election.

Rejecting the votes cast at the warehouse, at the Buckeye House and at the quartz mill, the respondent appears to have been elected Sheriff by a majority of eight votes.

Therefore the judgment declaring him entitled to the office of Sheriff of Plumas County must be and is hereby affirmed.

CURRY, C. J., SHAFER, J., RHODES, J., SANDERSON, J., SAWYER, J.

We concur:

At the Summit, April 18th, Wm. Wilkinson, aged 40 years.

At Indian Valley, April 17th, Mrs. S. S. Adams, aged 28 years.

At Humbug Valley, April 17th, James R. Boynton, aged 22 years.

At Taylorville, Indian Valley, April 2nd, Mrs. Demoneaux, aged 22 years.

GONE.—And now, friends and readers of the American Flag, thanking you for your steadfast friendship, and voluntarily resigning the trust to others, we will bid you Farewell. D. O. McCARTHY.

Adieu.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

EAST BRANCH F. R., Apr. 18, 1866.

EDITOR QUINCY UNION.—Dear Sir: Springtime has come at last, and all Nature seems to rejoice. You are well aware, from your long residence in this vicinity, that vegetation here is much further advanced than it is in American Valley, from the fact that the altitude of the North Fork and East Branch is not so great as at your valley. The Spring flowers are blooming on every hill and in every vale. Our fruit trees are in bloom, and indicate a bountiful supply of fruit the coming season. Those owing gardens are busily engaged in planting and sowing. Water is abundant, and the miners are at work with a favorable prospect of success. In short, the busy hum of industry is now heard in all directions.

But the most important subject which now agitates the people of this section, is the coming vote on the proposition to authorize the Board of Supervisors to issue Bonds of Plumas County, to aid in the construction of wagon roads leading into this county. We have not yet seen the bill, and hence, cannot speak of its merits; but, if it is a well-guarded bill, such as we understand it to be, I have no hesitation in saying it should become a law, and the people of Plumas should give it their support; because Plumas County can never take the stand which bountiful Nature has designed her to occupy, until good roads are constructed.

We, I honestly believe, reside on the most feasible route for a good wagon road below the snow belt, to be found in this, or any of the northern or middle counties of this State. All we ask for the No. 4 Fork and East Branch route, is a fair and impartial survey and estimate in cost of construction, and we have no fears for the result. This will be the most direct route to Quincy and Beckwourth Pass, also, to the rich and populous sections of Indian Valley. Last evening I received a copy of the Sacramento Union of April 12th, in which is published the names of the persons to whom is granted the franchise of the wagon road from Oroville to Beckwourth's Pass, and after reading their names, I am free to confess that I am well satisfied with the selection.

In your next issue, please publish the names of those in the Bill, Chap. 403. (We have done that, Ed.) and also, if possible, do publish the whole Bill authorizing the appropriation, so that we can all vote on it advisedly. If the Bill is not well guarded, and is not likely to accomplish the desired result, we wish to see it defeated; but if, on the other hand, the Bill is so framed that there is good reason to believe it will accomplish the desired result, I for one, will do all I can for its success at the coming election, and I think every well-wisher of Plumas County will do the same; because, if we do not vote for this proposition now, it may be years before we have another chance, and Plumas County will still remain in the background. Therefore, if possible, publish the whole Bill, that we may vote advisedly on the subject. (You will find the Bill in this issue, and you can see it meets your requirements, in full, Ed.) The voters may think the amount proposed to be levied by this Bill is very large, but let them calculate the amount of one cent extra on each pound of freight which is brought into this county, and they will find that the extra amount of taxes will be considerable, when compared with the extra amount we now pay on freight alone.

Don't fail to send all your subscribers the next copy of your paper if you publish the Act, &c., at the

# The Quincy Union.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

DAILY.—Brewster's line of stages is making daily trips between Oroville and La Porte.

IN TIME.—A troupe of burly gaudies has made its appearance at the Crescent Mills.

FIGHT.—A rough and tumble fight took place between a couple of quartz miners at Cherokee one day last week.

TRAIL.—The trail between Quincy and Sawpit will be opened for travel with animals during the next week.

SUPERVISOR.—The next regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this County will be held on the 1st Monday in May.

NOR LIT.—The latest accounts from Washington state that the contract for carrying the mail between Oroville and Susanville had not been let.

RED ROCK.—The miners in the vicinity of Red Rock have been doing extraordinary well in their claims, during the past few weeks.

JO WORK.—All kinds of posers, circulars, blanks, bill heads, &c., &c., neatly executed at this office, and at reasonable prices. Send in your orders.

HORN SO.—It is reported that the Oroville stage will make its first through trip from Oroville to Quincy next week, giving here on Tuesday.

ERROR.—In our last issue we stated that the next term of the District Court would commence on the 1st Monday in May. That was an error; it should have read the second Monday in May.

REBUILT.—The bridge across the East Branch of Feather River, at Soda Bar, was washed from its foundation during the last flood, has been rebuilt by the citizens of Soda Bar.

KICKED.—Mr. J. T. Taylor, of Indian Valley, was kicked by a horse one day this week, and the injuries he received were so severe that he is confined to his bed.

NEW DIGGINGS.—New and extensive diggings have been discovered near the Willow Ranch, between American Valley and N. J.-on-Point, which prospect well. Several companies are at work opening up their claims.

BRAKE.—We publish an extra number of copies of our paper this week, which will be distributed in every portion of the county, so that every man can read the read bill, and vote understandingly on the subject.

CHECRAFT.—We learn that the Crescent Company at Indian Valley, has struck a chimney or very rich rock in the west end of their main tunnel. Gold can be seen in almost every piece of quartz taken out.

GOOD PAY.—Last week, for two days washing the Monitor Co. at Saw Pit cleaned up 155 oz. The Eagle Co. in two days realized 106½ oz. The New York Co. for six days washing, took up 510 oz.

WILL BENEFT THEM.—The competition of the Quincy and Indian Valley Road will be of much if not of great benefit to those parties living on and owning the roads leading to Oroville via Buck's Ranch from Quincy, as it will to the parties living on the Lodi Road. It will be of great benefit to each section, for it is impossible to complete a river road in less than two or three years.

COMPETITION IS FAIR.—The competition for the trade of the great interior goes on the Red Bluff Independent says:

"The necessity of providing a way to enable Northern California to compete with other sections in the freighting business to Owyhee, Idaho and Mount Shasta has roused our northern capitalists to a determination to meet the emergency. We learn that an enterprise is on foot, with apparent success, by a joint stock association, proposing to build two new steamers for the Red Bluff and San Francisco trade—one steamer to be put on the river during the present summer, and the other to be ready for the Fall trade."

MAIL CONTRACT.—Mr. R. D. Thompson, the proprietor of the post-line to Oroville has received the contract for carrying the U. S. Mail between Oroville and Taylorville. The schedule of time is twice a week in summer and once a week in winter; price, \$8.00 a year.

STRICT.—According to the recent decision of the Supreme Court given in the election case of Knobell v. Yeates, officials of election will have to be very particular in regard to their conduct as such offices, and the polls must be opened at the places appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

HOISTED.—P. Atwood, of Taylorville, a few days since, mounted an untamed animal of the genus "mule." The mule made considerable objection to carrying weight, and done some powerful strong bucking, which it succeeded in unseating its rider, throwing him to the ground and injuring him severely.

STAGE LINE.—On Saturday (to-day) Garland commences to run his stage between Quincy and Taylorville and Crescent Mills. The stage will, from this time on, make regular trips, leaving this place on Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week, and returning will leave Indian Valley on Thursdays and Sundays, connecting at Quincy with Thompson's line of stages for Oroville.

TALL CRAWLING.—A few evenings since, after a number of the citizens of this place had assembled at one of their usual "resorts," for spending the evening in "blowing and gassing," as they are wont to do, the subject of the swelling, shrinking and warping of lumber, was broached. After several of the company had given their opinions in regard to the difference between lumber in this State and other places, one of the crowd spoke up, and said: "There is no use in talking; there is timber in this country that will turn itself inside out in no time!" "Why?" said he. "I got a lot of lumber from the mill last spring and, after using what I wanted, I had a few boards left, which I piled alongside of the fence, near the gate. It was piled on the inside of the fence which included my one hundred and sixty acre lot. Several times during the early part of the summer, I found the boards scattered around some distance from the place where I piled them up, and I would pick them up and put them back in their places, thinking all of the time that some of the children had scattered them; but I found out after awhile that the sun had warped the boards and caused them to crawl—yes, sir, actually crawl. They would twist and turn over; and I tell you the truth when I say that one of those boards crawled in one summer two-thirds of the distance across that one hundred and sixty acre lot." The person who told the story said that he was willing to swear to the fact, and no one present dare dispute him.

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION.—At about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th inst., an explosion occurred in the Assay Office of G. W. Bell, on California street, San Francisco, adjoining Wells Fargo & Co.'s, Capt. Saul Knight, Superintendent of Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express, and G. W. Bell, and eight or nine others were killed. Many of the employees of Wells Fargo & Co. were more or less injured, but it is thought none of them were killed, except Mr. Kuglitz. The cause of the explosion was a barrel of Nitro Glycerine Oil, one of the most powerful explosive chemicals known to man in science. The concussion was felt with terrible force throughout the entire city. The Assay Office and a portion of the Express building were demolished.

TOO BAD.—The Mountain Messenger is still harping on the lost daughter, Auras. The Messenger refuses to be comforted.

UNUSUAL.—They have a meet Federal official in Marysville. E. E. Mack is the Postmaster.

TAKE HEED.—The Sierra Advocate should be more explicit in its insinuations and references in regard to its co-operationists. "A word to the wise, &c."

INFORMATION.—We would respectfully inform the Mountain Messenger that the Hon. J. D. Gordon was a member of the Assembly, not of the Senate. So it comments on the passage of the Alum Bill in the Senate are out of place.

MAIL CONTRACT.—The following contracts have been let:

Marysville to Giberville, twice weekly; Wash. Monday, \$2.750. Prepaid price, \$2.00.

Marysville and Devil's Hole, tri-weekly; Paul M. Green, \$1.630. Present price, 2.20.

MARYSVILLE POST OFFICE.—It is stated that Postmaster McCormick of Marysville has been removed, and E. E. Mack, a former clerk of the office and lately elected on the anti-Jonson ticket, is appointed in his place.

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